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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Sane Influences at Bogota. Nothing is more likely than that much discouraging news will come north from Bogota before the ratification of the canal treaty by the Colombian Govern-

ment No friend of the great enterprise should be greatly disturbed by rumors emanating from factional politicians, from avowed enemies of the canal like Sefor DON JOSÉ VINCENTE CONCHA, lately Colombian Minister at Washington, and perhaps from sun-browned strikers who want to be bought out of the way.

The proposed arrangement is too greatly to the advantage of Colombia to make its rejection conceivable. The Colombian statesmen may be quarrelsome, but they are not fools. President MARROQUIN, in particular, is far from being a fool.

It may be remembered that just at the moment when the obstinately obstructive policy of Dr. CONCHA threatened the success of the negotiations at Washington Dr. Concha was called back to Bogota, and the business passed into Dr. HER-RAN's hands.

It may be remembered that a month later, when there was an apparently inextricable tangle over the amount to be paid to Colombia in the way of annuity, instruction from Bogota caused Dr. HERRAN to reduce his demands from an impossible figure to a figure which our State Department was willing to put in the treaty.

They are not destitute of common sense down in Bogota; and besides that, they are well advised both from New York and from Paris.

The Public.

The idea contained in the subjoined extracts from two sample contemporaries has followed immediately after the publication of the Coal Commission's findings:

From the Rochester Herald.

" Mr. MITCHELL says that the increase of 10 per cent. will mean an advance of \$6,000,000 in wages. Who is going to pay that advance-the operators? Well, hardly. The inevitable source of such reimbursement will be the pockets of the consumers

From the Boston Dafty Globe. The Commission has indirectly compensated the miners. The mantle of the 'sliding scale' protects both the miner and the Coal Trust, but

the poor toller all over the country who had nothing to do with the whole business must be taxed to make good the losses of both."

The increase of wages awarded by the Commission was inevitable the An arbitration commission is never organized to dispense justice according to the evidence submitted to it, but for compromise, for harmony. The habit of giving each side something seems too deeply rooted to be interrupted. Moreover, in raising wages the Gray Commission was very likely influenced by its desire for a set of conclusions that might be subscribed by all of its members, and, of course, that was impossible without an increase of wages. But our contemporaries see something in the award that is incomparably more important than unanimity, or success in satisfying either operator or miner.

The long and short of it is that the Gray Commission, after duly recording the evidence that the miners' argument for higher wages was utterly without foundation, and showing, in effect, that if the latter had really sought equality with other callings, their wages would have had to be, not raised, but diminished, increased wages and, indirectly, but necessarily, the price of coal. It deliberately sacrificed the public to a small group of men proven to be better off than most of their colleagues.

Every well-disposed man must rejoice when any body of his fellow citisens obtains the means for greater comfort and contentment in life. But no man in his senses imagines that arbitrary interference on so great a scale with the laws of business can be indulged in and the public not pay a heavy

price for it. Mr. Frothingham's Resignation.

Mr. HOWARD P. FROTHINGHAM, who for several years was President of the New Jersey Fish and Game Commission. sent his resignation to the Governor or Monday last. The Protective League of Halt Water Fishermen intimate in a letter to THE NUS from their secretary THEOLOGE BIEDINGER that the resignation of Mr. PROTRESCRAM is the outcome of his contempt for the recent action of the New Jersey Assembly sustaining the fertilizer companies and the fish market sharks in their continued use of wasteful jound note. No doubt the sportsmen air marry to lose the services of Mr. Paopa-INGHAM but it is only a temperary less the will come back again, if not to his old post, at beant to some other one where he can sharpen his books for future

Findermen are soled for their patience and perseverance They will move teravely through the earl in spite of the tegrific supring of New Jersey stronguitone Already they have induced the Hon Plant Boor, Secretary of War, to cast his eye upon the pounds in the lorsey. The number of miles of sate there may surprise him, and if he should determite to clip their retignations, no-

budy send in astomiched But the bill introduced in the Legissture of Albany amending the Fish and need legs in relation to the use of nets the tide maters of New York city looks

a little like a game that is not worth the candle. There would seem to be little use in protecting inner fishing grounds from which game fish are kept away by the outside nets. The operations of the so-called menhaden men need more rigid inspection certainly, and an amendment of the law in regard to their movements might be in order.

Now that the vessels of the streetsweeping fleet are reduced in number and that consequently the waters in the neighborhood of Sandy Hook and the Long Island shore are cleaner and clearer, fishing may be expected to be a little better this season than it was some years ago. That at least is something for which the anglers, and other fellows too, may well be thankful. The mighty mobilization of paint brushes has already begun. The boats are beginning to look fresh and beautiful; the fishing rods are getting new coats of varnish; the reels are shining; the lines are under inspection; the leaders are chosen, and the frogs are singing their grand old song, " There's a Good Time Coming." Why shouldn't the anglers be happy?

The Two Schools of Judaism.

The dinner in honor of Dr. KAUFMAN KOHLER of Temple Beth-El, situated at Seventy-sixth street and Fifth avenue, on Thursday evening, and to celebrate his election to the presidency of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, was significant because it brought together in friendly intercourse leading representatives of the two schools of Judaism, the Liberal, or Reform, and

the Orthodox, or Conservative. Dr. KOHLER will succeed the late Dr. ISAAC MAYER WISE, the founder of the Cincinnati institution for the training of rabbis, in 1875, so distinguished as a leader in Reform Judaism; yet one of the principal speakers at the dinner was Dr. SOLOMON SCHECHTER, the president of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, who is now the most learned representative of the Orthodox school in this country. At the New York seminary every student who is a candidate for a degree must be a strict observer of the Jewish ritual, must keep the Sabbath and conform to the Jewish dietary

Dr. SCHECHTER referred humorously to his theological battles with Dr. KOHLER, and there may have been a suggestion of playful irony in his remark that he thought "it a great thing that Dr. KOHLER is relieved of the ministry in order that he may devote his time to scientific research." It had been the hope of conservative Jewry that the New York Theological Seminary, at the head of which Dr. SCHECHTER is, might be made the one great American institution for the training of rabbis, and therefore his presence at this dinner was notable as an indication that that dream is now dispelled in his mind and in the minds of the school of Judaism represented by him. This change of sentiment was expressed directly by Dr. LEIPSIGER, who presided at the dinner, in the remark that though he once

thought it would be best to have only one great institution of Jewish learning, he had now made up his mind, that " considering the character of our time and the development of individuality in men. it is well to have at least two theological seminaries, one standing for all that is and the other for ideas a little more advanced in the Reform movement. This is a very significant acknowledgment. It might be called, rather, graceful acceptance of the inevitable of the continued and permanent division

of American Jewry into two camps. At present, the Orthodox school is greatly in the ascendency numerically, if not intellectually, and unquestionably so far as concerns Talmudic learning. Practically, all of the additions to the Jewish population which immigration is now bringing, or from thirty to fifty thousand annually, are recruits for the Orthodox party, the party to which belong almost exclusively the 400,000 Jews already established in the East Side Ghetto of New York. Whether they, too, will be liberalized in the course of time by the American influences which have tended to break down the strict conservatism of so many of the older Jewish settlers has yet to be demonstrated. The old were chiefly of German origin; these newcomers are of Russian or Eastern European origin and are the most unchangeable in their traditional ortho-

doxy. One other remark by Dr. SCHECHTER was noteworthy. It was an outburst of pride in the Jewish race because " we gave to the world the Bible." That, he said, " is our whole justification for existence; the Bible is our patent of nobility," and "it is this that the higher anti-Bemitism seeks to destroy." intellectual persecution." he declared must be met in an intellectual battle. In the fight over the Bible which has now begun the down will take a foremost

Apring Opening to Pilduger Park.

d rhyme, especially in Indiana We have stepped on the feet of at least a hundred pasts. We have inspected the quite willing to undertake them. How metres of a thousand verse-plants and can I refuse?" he asked "Everywhere nong-repair shops. We have board ten I have gone I have been most warmly thousand postical spirite rapping on the received and people in the crowde have typewriter. We have seen the afflatue exclaimed. 'We want you for Presaffining thick enough to cut And now, dent after a long trip among the butter and had lande firmed Cafence, tood bille and with equal simplicity and directness a parenty boliows of possy, our heart and quite different opinion about the burden Printeer Park to Marriand our Mary as soying and it see a mistake to travel There is not, was not, cannot be the equal or puraties of our aid friend. LIVERTHAMB finite and entire entertiers in infatory be to these days of the a discountry undergoing to tener cried or whimpered; he chanted or sang At school, sithough he was a model of conduct, he was constantly navigate waters along the count of New | spatient, rufled, forruled, because of the music elicated from him by the elightest touch. Now he was a drum, now a teng before in could write munic be proped involuntaries. It has been conjectured reasonably that his nerves are
made of entgut. His whole life has
been one grand, exact song. He is a
the fine old seamon's revised conception

human music box, a poem that writes

itself, an organ that plays itself. Melodious as he is at all times, he is al most supernormally so when he wakes up after his winter sleep and ecstasy, emerges from his hibernaculum or winter palace and bursts into ode or oracle The mysterious relations between him and the equinoxes, the solstices and the tides, between his song and other forms of sap, bud and flower, have long perplexed men of science. Why, for example, does he fall into sleep or trance about Dec. 21 of every year? Why does

he awake singing, about March 21? It is beyond our powers to propo even a plausible working hypothesis It is enough for us to know that he was up again and stirring on or about March 21 and that he brought back with him his most sublime production, "Awakening in the Park." Thus we are enabled to be present at or soon after the strange annual renaissance in Pilduzer:

Across the palpable gray quagmire Riddled and rank with black threads,

A Bird, unseen and upon an invisible Tree Raps vocables, breaks them candid, continuous clear-ringing:

Lifts by its liquid Lever, its successive pry and plea. The cover-piece of heavy-lidded Me, ults the

cloud-cap. So that the Bird, ripping and rapid, tearing of fluted and frilled sharps.

Peers in under, dripping upon the vague-coiling brain of Me. Inquisition edgewise notes, searching and un-

The frilled and fluted beauty of these ripping and rapid notes cannot blind us to their deep, mystical meaning. If we may make such a remark of a work of a poet as original as original sin, these Orphic ines seem to be by WALT WHITMAN out of EMERSON's red slaver and slain. DICK is the Bird, the Tree, the Song, the Lever and the Pry, the Rapper, the Rapped and the Rapt, the Vocable and the Me. Behold now, severed from the combination, the universal complex, the whole DITHY-RAMB, the subliminal DITHYRAMB, steering for the Chink and the superliminal DITHYRAMB, which had been out of commission since Dec. 21, 1902:

My subconscious I lumbers groping, dazed and dimly feeling, to the Chink,

Is ware of wanly luminous smouthes and blurrs of space, glum apparitions of forms, Is apprehensive of blunt stars pitted in feculent

Hangs, blankly incurious." Wanly luminous smouches, blunt stars pitted in feculent abysses! The Eagle of Pilduzer has the grand style and all his contemporaries have the grandmother style. In his lines you feel the flery energy, and the world of sleep and dreams peers through that Chink. for all he is worth:

Out of the Dark still the Bird flutters to me re-

Until the flottant About-me is sown with immi nent trembles. lintil the Rift is fused."

But the Rift is not yet entirely fused. It is about to be. It is time to close the Chink and chuck the subliminal and subconscious into the closet. The "flottant About-me " will be " shakant," so to speak, in a minute. It is merely waiting:

" Until the subconscious is shallowed too dreaming, alcepily framed in Fact, Phantasmagorias, stranding anon on Time-

And then the sentinel Eyes to their perceptive Find in the tarnished West a Torch

out of the vold. Igniting the vapors and clouds, the gloamings Whereon the whole Sky burns, consumes them

forever. Is become in a trice-

DAWN. The funeral Pyre of the Night."

No more wanly luminous smouches and blurrs. The Chink is closed. The subliminal is submerged again. The whole Sky burns. Spring, Dawn, DITHY-RAMB DICK are alive and awake again. From now until Dec. 21, 1903, Pilduzer's ripping and rapping Bird will flutter us reveilles, percussions, calls, quavers, trills, and lift our cover-pieces off with his liquid Lever.

Dewey on the Qualifications for the White House.

The annual manœuvres of Admiral DEWEY with the parts of speech were successfully executed day before yesterday in the columns of the Newark Evening News. The gallant old hero conducted the performance with characteristic vigor.

Even more interesting than Admiral DEWEY's remarks concerning the comparative efficiency of the Kaiser's navy and our own is his discussion of the sort of person the country needs for President in these extremely modern times. It will be noted that the Admiral's philosophy is not immovable; for it was only three years ago nest Saturday that he declared, when announcing himself as a candidate for President, that the requirements of the office were not particularly exacting.

A President, in Admiral Dewey's view at that time, need not bother himself about policies. He need not have any Much have we wandered in the realms policy at all. The duties of the office were wholly administrative, and not very difficuit Admiral Dewer himself was then

Now however, the Admiral expresse

" The Promisency is a near different from what it was not burier or elphant years ago i mean to this that the office accous to enginer a ther that very expressive most to become the times partition of the spices to do: Long of Frenchest Brendergad som bir is about to undertene . son munths trip storting the great West as for as the Partie Thing of the chinis. He sandment Fine sent of thing ten never term gone total to the post to such an extent an enter to be anythred of a President to day . . . This condition of at take requires the propted membel and physical

of the requirements of the Presidential office is in the naiveté of its logic. Mr. ROOSEVELT is President. Mr. ROOSE-VELT, as President, is preparing for a nerve-straining journey of sixty-six days through twenty-two States and Territories with from one hundred and thirty-five to one hundred and forty set speeches on the programme. Only a man of uncommon mental and muscular vigor could do this sort of thing without collapsing. Therefore, reasons Admiral DEWEY, only a man of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S peculiar physical vitality and endurance is fit to be President of the United States in these days of bustle.

The same process of reasoning, of course, would demonstrate that no man ought to be elected President who cannot give and take heavy whacks at single stick. And the Admiral forgets, further, that just at the present time Mr. Roose-VELT is carrying on his well-set shoulders not merely the burdens of one Presidential term, but also the hopes of another.

The Bond Transaction.

Probably the chief value of the offer of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem \$100,000,000 of the 4 per cent. bonds of 1907 and of the 3 per cent. bonds of 1908 by an issue of the 2 per cent. bonds authorized by the act of Congress of March 14, 1900, will be the illustration of the awkward and harmful workings of our present currency system.

No one can question, so far as genera principles are concerned, that it would be a wise thing for a country in whose Treasury has accumulated so great a surplus as now rests in our own, to pay of its funded debt by as large an appropriation of money from this surplus as could be made. But in this country we are constrained to leave our funded debt undiminished, because, in the first place, the Treasury surplus is now for the most part deposited in the national banks of the country and the withdrawal of any considerable portion of this money would cause business trouble, and, secondly, because our currency is largely based upon Government bonds, and as the Government bonds are paid off the basis of the circulating medium of the country is narrowed. Hence, we are in a sense compelled to adopt the costly, and what many believe to be the thoroughly unwise policy, however considered, of keeping alive our national debt, and continuing the burden of the taxpayer longer than would otherwise be the case.

The money that will be actually paid out by the Treasury in pursuance of the scheme will be inconsiderable. Even if the Secretary gets the entire \$100,000,000 Meanwhile, the Bird continues to sing of bonds asked for, it is doubtful if more than \$5,000,000 in cash will be thus taken out of the Treasury vaults and placed veilles, percussions of calls, quavers and in actual circulation; and the opinion is expressed by many competent authorities that the Secretary will not get nearly the full amount of the bonds he has asked for, since for a variety of reasons there are not sufficient inducements to the holders of these bends to

make the proposed change. The banks, of course, prefer to use the new 2 per cent. bonds as a basis for circulation, because the premium on them is much less, and they are, therefore, the most inexpensive bonds that can be used. But as the banks hold very few of the bonds that have been called in, it seems doubtful if they will care to purchase these bonds in the market in order to turn them in and take out circulation against the new bonds received in their place. The great obstacle that hampers bank-note circulation in this country is the law limiting the retirement of circulation to only \$3,000,000 a month. Banks when they take out circulation are compelled to face the probability of keeping it out for a long time, and so they hesitate to

take it out. Despite the high rates for money that have prevailed now for six months the banking circulation of the country has been reduced within the period all that it can be by the voluntary action of the banks themselves. Just how the Secretary of the Treasury's recent action will, therefore, increase the bank-note circulation of the country does not seem exactly clear.

Experience.

The announcement that the streets are to be cleared greatly of rapid transit rubbish and paraphernalia is for the people of this city as welcome as the cry of "A sail!" to castaways. We have lived for years a life of disorder and imposition at the hands of the excavators never before submitted to by a civilized community. No such stolid overriding of private rights was ever known, even in New York, the most long-enduring town in the world. Submission has been cheerful, however, because of the overmuster. ing desire to get the job done.

Apparently the end of our discomfort is not yet; but the Rapid Transit fourd bids us hope, and we obey At the same time let us highly resolve that if any more tunnels are to to added to the system they must be numb too deep for the atreet surface to the charges against him mer true to man merely be opened at all or so regulated that we acting as the agent for another shall be protected against the hard trials we have had

Three pistome for the police or two pintones for the firemen sould be a party guft of position security for which there is no physical or moral argument. If this city tand a foundered sottisting given it to-morrow could spread every small of it advantamanist four time came cated because of the gratein

The appropriate told introduced into the Assessming by the Prostance and surground problitating teachings to triper teach ofter P M or dissertage proposes restraint of tracks of an exaggregated bird. The fourt-black aim matrix to work after 2 o'ches on Statebuye content by many promitting offers transcome the tend day. The Statebuy countries are transcomed as theretally exercises as country transcomed to be transcomed as theretally transcomed to the transcomed as the transcomed to the transcome tipe distriber that they bedieve

HOSPITAL BILL CONDEMNED. Another Scheme for Centralizing Manage ment at Albany.

To-day's Charities, in an article en titled "The Legislature and the Insane, vigorously opposes the further centraliza-tion of the administration of the State hospitals for the insane as contemplated in bill recently introduced at Albany by Sena

tor Ramsperger and Assemblyman Morgan This bill, which has been passed by the Senate, provides for the appointment by the State Lunacy Commission of a treasurer for all the State hospitals, thereby doing away with the supervision now exercised by local treasurers over the financial operations of the Commissioners. It also pro vides for the purchase of staple supplies for which contracts are now made by the stewards, "by an agent appointed by the ommission for that purpose.

Charities says there "seems to be no ficient reason for the appointment of a new agent at, perhaps, considerable expense, to perform work now done satis-factorily and without extra expense by the stewards." The article continues:

stewards." The article continues:

Perhaps the most unbusiness like feature of the bill is the appointment of one steward for both parts of the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island in place of the two stewards now provided. That the Manhattan State hospitals, East and West, which are practically two separate institutions, should share the services of a single steward is an anomalous and impracticable arrangement. Such an officer would be obliged to work under two medical superintendents, and, being equally responsible to both, could be held completely responsible by neither.

The passage of this bill in its present form would result in the complete centralization of the State hospitals, involving the expenditure of nearly \$5.000,000 a year; would create two new officials to do work now done without additional expense by the fourteen superintendents and the fourteen stewards, and would remove safeguards which are now afforded by the supervision exercised by these twenty-eight officials over the financial operations of the commission.

Charities says the appropriations made

operations of the commission.

Charities says the appropriations made in recent years for the maintenance of the insane have been insufficient, and urges favorable action on the bills now before the Legislature to remedy the existing conditions. The writer of the articles estimates the total deficit for the present, past and coming fiscal years at \$515,066.55.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: ever the public may think and no matter what the law, civil or military, may be, progressive medical men will be sure that all things go to show that Sir Hector Macdonald was insano that his suicide and other mad acts proceeded from insanity pure and simple. The pity and grief of it all is most that a trace of condemnation will linger to poison his fame and glory. The more the pity when it is realized that this insanity was almost certainly acquired in fulfilment of high and heroic duties-a noble mind destroyed by

ropical heat, wounds and disease. Two things are clear in this sad case: Mac donald was crazy, and his latter acts proceed

donald was crazy, and his latter acts proceeded from this cause. Therefore not a trace of blemish or stigma should smirch his memory. One other thing is even piainer: his friends, if they had had a decent apprehension of the facts in the case and their true meaning and propriety, would long ago have protected this unfortunate man.

It is not a case at all of how have the mighty fallen, but a case of craziness pure and simple; everything shows it, and the enlightened science of this day should speed to shield his memory—not with charity, but with facts.

Personally, I think there was something unspeakably contemptible, if not malicious, in the slowness, the stupidity, and the error of his so-called friends, and in the law in his case when considered in the light of scientific knowledge of insanity to-day. Sir Hector Macdonald should long since have been under medical restraint.

New York, March 27. edical restraint. NEW YORK, March 27.

"Lady Rose's Daughter."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May express my amazement at the chorus of un-qualified American praise that greets "Lady Rose's Daughter"? I submit as a proper subitle for this novel, "or, the Apotheosis of the Seducer

Consider, sir: We have Warkworth, a car rank in his dishonor to two women; yet in the concluding chapters we find his memory enshrined among the holiest memories of his intended paramour, his flances and the man whom he would particularly injure. And express regret for the purposes another hand had wrecked. In England this may suit their ethics, but I repeat that it is amazing that none of our critics or moralists rebukes this glorification of

the liaison.

And granting literature casts an influence may I further inquire what will be the effect of this book on such societies as recent reveletions have disclosed in Buffalo.

Is not herein their "romance" vindicated?

NEW YORK, March 26.

L. B.

Parkhurst and Funsten.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your orrespondent G. C. Stowell, in his letter to you dated March 23, takes the Rev. Dr harles Parkhurst too seriously. Our flery friend Brig -Gen. Funsion

the Rev. Dr. up quite correctly. Mr Stowell is probably unaware that "this man Parkhurst." as Funston calls him, was guilty of the most contemptible and nauseating "deceit and treachery, violation of the laws of hospitality and the laws of God," decency, manliness and morality.

He paid his money, got into a bagnio by "deceit": was welcomed "hospitably"—hitariously—warmly; "treacherously" gave away the panderers to his curiosity, and was the cause of publicity being given to one of the vilest of exhibitions, the effect of which, no doubt, was the same as when his brother in religious ethics years before went through an experience somewhat similar, but not as disgusting, and proclaimed it from his pulpit.

BROOKLEN, March 26 man Parkhurst." as Funston calls him, was

BROOKLYN, March "6

Trebie Taxation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SUF Why does

not THE NUN comment on the fact that the Mort The land is taked, the loaner is taked as for per and now a third tax is proposed. If the bill made the tax a substitute for the present law to one NEW YORK, March 26.

Mr. William A. Walling. by His Employer To ran Entrop of The Num Air I want to pre-acult to you it the strong on possible way my belief that a most against injustice has been done to Mr William A Walling the lawyer arrangued before

Magintate Flammer in the turnville Municipal Court on Thursday last no a charge of grand jar-ceny, and later released with the simple elatement acting as the agent for auctines.

As Walling is a man who has a thoroughly good speaked. He is a graduate of the I piveship and the heavily set the heavily better the property of the heavily better to the heavily better to the heavily better to the heavily of the heavily in the heavily of the heavily is the heavily of the heavily of

It has no their terms that I have been per a compared of an and the best of the period of the period of the best of the period of the best of the period of the best of the period of th indicat Ministration of the Company of Manual Company of the Compa

Profess of any man of the April automore of the World's of any man is a singularity and important and the contributeum on the other new important their professor attempt mean others are antenues the professor bearing means others are antenues this the factories bearing the other than the factories the factories bearing the angle of the factories the factories therein the and better for Francisco the factories there is a professor of the factories the factories there are professor of the factories the factories there are professor on the factories of t tile country like great positive that would take the fraction for fraction the country like on Buttings, or after the excepting chine is two time for twee, in test taken but Mr Persane's consideration to

A BRYAN-SHEPARD DEBATE. All Agree It Would Be Interesting, bu

Can Mr. Titeomb Pull It Off? Lawyer George W. Titcomb, a mer of the National Civic Club and the Brooklyn Democratic Club of Brooklyn, has written letter to Col. William J. Bryan, requesting him to participate in a joint debate with Edward M. Shepard in the Brooklyn Academy of Music at some date to be

mutually agreed upon.
"I understand that other letters have been written to Col. Bryan," said Mr. Titcomb yesterday, "letters to the same effect I did not write upon any official authority of either club, but my letter was simply a personal one. Mr. Shepard has not been addressed on the subject as yet and

will not be until it is learned that Col. Bryan can arrange for such a debate.

"I do not know that such a plan would be agreeable to Mr. Shepard, but I think that many people in the East would like to hear a discussion on the questions of Democratic principles and policy. There is no doubt that there are many Democrats in New York who are disappointed at the no doubt that there are many Democrats in New York who are disappointed at the friction that appears to have developed between the Bryan and the reorganization wings of the party. There ought to be a common ground somewhere between the opinions of the Kansas City platform Democrats and the reorganizers, and a debate between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Shepard ought to find it, and it would be a most instructive event.

ive event."

It is not believed that such a debate can be arranged, as Mr. Shepard is to speak at the big harmony dinner to be given by the Democratic Club at the Germania on April 27. One of the Wilat the big harmony dinner to be given by the Democratic Club at the Germania clubhouse on April 27. One of the Willoughby Street leaders did not think the debate could be arranged. He said that, while it would be interesting, he could not see how it would do the party any good.

TO LEND TO THE POOR. Cheap Pawnbroking Society

Seeks Incorporation. A bill was introduced in the Assembly at Albany yesterday by Assemblyman Howard Conkling, providing for the incor-poration of the Personal Property Loan Company of this city. Among the incorporators are Thomas M. Mulry, Edward F. Cragin, the Rev. Dr. David J Burrell, the Rev. A. R. Doyle and R. B. Miller. All of

Rev. A. R. Doyle and R. B. Miller. All of these men are interested in philanthropy and their purposes in organizing the company is to establish a source from which New York's poor may obtain loans on personal property at a rate of interest smaller than they have to pay now.

The company's capital is put down at \$10,000, which is divided into \$50 shares. The liability of the stockhelders is limited to the amount of stock which each holds. By the bill, the company is authorized to issue its obligations at a rate not to exceed 3½ per cent., and its dividends may not exceed 6 per cent on the money invested.

Dr. Burrell said last night:

"Several men of means have offered to help us, and, if we succeed at first, the

Several men of means have offered to help us, and, if we succeed at first, the capital will be greatly increased and the company's capacity for doing good accord-ingly anlarged. ingly enlarged."

AIMED AT BISHOP POTTER. An Article in Bishop Huntington's Pape Accusing Him of Impertinence.

STRACUSE, March 27 .- The Gospel Messenger, a religious paper edited by Bishop
F. D. Huntington and his mouthpiece
as Bishop of the diocese of Central
New York, has an editorial on the recent agitation by Bishop Potter of New York for a change in the boundary lines of the diocese. It is known that the article is aimed directly at Bishop Potter. It says: simed directly at Bishop Potter. It says:
Some New Yorkers who have smoothly and
publicly suggested that, for the benefit of
their diocese, there might be a redistribution of the ecclesiastical territory of the
State and a new map shifting the boundary
lines of the other dioceses, may be said to
present an example of impertinence well nigh
unmatched in the present generation.

An editorial, which contains the Bishop's
views on length of sermons, says in part:

By practice discipling yourself down to

By practice discipline yourself down to twenty minutes, and after that remember you are on unsafe ground, on sufferance, say something plainly and earnestly that you are sure of and that is worth remember-ing, and then hold your tongue. In Whit-field's saying. "You will convert nobody after afteen minutes, substitute "yo edify nobody," and stick to it. Re-rest for another time. It will not be in unless you are a prodisy—or a Bishop.

Voting Machines.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In an interview with Mr. John R. Voorhis, president of the Board of Elections, published in THE SUN March 22 under the caption of "Lois of Voting Machines," Mr. Voorhis is quoted as making the following statement:

We have never seen a machine here that the experts of some other company cannot beat. The United States Standard Voting Machine has been in use in Buffalo for four years. During that time it has demonstrated its absolute reliability by practical tests among all classes of voters. The type used in Buffalo in Buffalo in Surface and the Bureau exhibition at the Bureau solute reliability by practical test and all classes of voters. The type used in Buffalo has been on exhibition at the Bureau of Elections in New York city, the machine has been in constant attendance when has been in constant attendance whenever the machine was unlocked for the purpose of demonstration, and in no instance, according to the affidavit of Mr Bennett the agent in charge, has any expert of any other company, mechanical or otherwise, been able to beat the machine, nor, were the recording wheels sent whirling similessly by a sudden or any other jar or jerk by anybody; the mechanical construction of the machine absolutely precludes the possibility of such an accident occurring.

We inclose herewith an affidavit made by our representative in charge of the machine at the offices of the New York Election Board.

I S STANDARD VOTING MACHINE (O. MARCH 24.

The Open Car Nulsance.

comes the pleasant summer time when the midst of one's fellow passengers is hustled into the faces and jammed into the needs of those who sit in the open cars.

In New York we have long been distinguished by the comfort and safety with which we surround the transportation of cattle in our streets, having a special police for this purpose. It is to iaugh

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIT NOW

Mark to the Mines When Me's Well. From the Bustimore

A not of Henry & McHarg, the utilionaire fron top ond toke fompaty, and who is tue own right is a millionaire, has returned t

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From the Commercial Adverture:

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From the Press
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CORPORALS REDUCED TO RANKS As Punishment for Pinish Fight in Front

of Twenty-third Armery. The trouble in Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, which culminated in a fist fight in front of the Bedford avenue armory on March 16, was finally disposed of yesterday by Capt. William T. Mynotte, who issued an order reducing to the ranks Corporals Schuyler Peck and Otis G. Webb and granting a discharge to Private John Gelhardt.

Insubordination and a tendency to be overbearing on the part of certain warrant ficers in the company were admitted to be the causes of the disturbance which brought about the fight between Corporal Peck and Private H. A. Reybert.

The question of precedence in the ranks of the company at drill formation caused much ill feeling between the young officers and the privates. On the night of the fight riends endeavored to patch up peace, when Corporal Peck, it is alleged, stepped up behind one of the principals and advised him to "hand him one."

Private Reybert, overhearing the remark,

Private Reybert, overhearing the remark, said:

"You're a pretty kind of a man to try to get these men to fight when every one else is doing his best to make them shake hands."

Corporal Peck, with a slurring remark, spread his hand all over Reybert's face and shoved him against the wall. Others stepped between the men and prevented the fight from going on. Again, as Capt. Mynotte entered the room, Peck got close enough to hit Reybert on the jaw. The Captain ordered the men to leave the armory and the fight to a finish followed on the street.

The case was discussed among the officers of the regiment in an informal way, at a dinner given to Gen. A. C. Barnes in the Hamilton Club on Thursday night. Capt. Mynotte announced his action in dealing with the culprits and no further notice will be taken of the affair by the staff.

ARMY COURT-MARTIAL CASES. Sentences of Dismissal Imposed on Lieuts.

Denamore and Smith Approved. WASHINGTON, March 27 .-- President Roose velt and Secretary Root to-day dispose of a number of courts-martial of officers of the army. The sentence of dismisse imposed on First Lieut. George A. Densmore, Tenth Infantry, tried at San Francisco in February for being intoxicated in a hotel in that city while wearing his uniform and for giving false stateme

regarding his absence without authority was approved. In the case of Second Lieut, Betah Smith. Seventeenth Infantry, who was tried at Boisé Barracks, Idaho, on charges involv-ing his failure to pay his obligations and making false statements in connection therewith, the sentence of dismissal was

therewith, the sentence of dismissal was approved.

President Roosevelt also approved the findings of the court-martial that tried Cadet Gibson T. Berry, Jr., of Kentucky, a member of the third class of the Military Academy, who was also sentenced to dismissal. Berry was accused of using to-bacco in violation of the Academy regulations, and replied that he had had no to-bacco in his possession since last fall. It was discovered that he had given a quantity of tobacco to another cadet occupying a room opposite his and that when he wanted tobacco he secured it from his friend. room opposite his and that when he wanted tobacco he secured it from his friend. At his trial Cadet Louis E. Kloeber, also of the third class, made evasive statements, for which he was charged with impertinence and convicted and sentenced to dismissal. In this case the President disapproved the findings.

A SANTIAGO LOPEZ BELL It was Found in a Barrel in the Quarter-

fo

master's Warehouse in This City. WASHINGTON, March 27 .- An old Spanish bell from the Philippines, which for several months lay undiscovered in a barrel of straw in the Quartermaster's warehouse at 17 Water street, New York, has been brought to Washington, and will probably be used to call to work the employees of the Government flower gardens and propagating ponds, near the Washington Monu-ment. How the bell reached this country is not known. It is inscribed on its bronze side as follows: "Santiago Lopez and del Señor de 1708 Mehyzo."

Santiago Lopez, evidently the name of the maker, was a famous old bellmaker of Granada, Spain, and his ancestors made bells as far back as the sixteenth century, much after the fashion of the first church bell, which had been constructed centuries before. These Lopez bells are renowned for their tone and quality and are to be found in all parts of the world. This particular bell is 2½ feet in height and weighs 185 pounds. Santiago Lopez, evidently

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a new man in pajamas—is that the way to spell it?—and I want to know how to wear them. One man says the proper way is to wear the coat part outside of the pants, and another says it should be stuffed in. I prefer the latter, because then the coat doesn't work up around my neck. Still, if it isn't the proper way, I don't want to wear it. the proper way, I don't want to wear it so. As I am only a beginner I might as well learn to wear it right as wrong. Will THE SUN give me a con-Passate, March 15.

An Unbeliever's Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SIV: At this time when the civilized world is teeming with intelligence as far in advance of the condition of mankind at the time the Bible first appeared language falls in words to make an adequate comparison. At this time when the nations of the earth have made the Bible the correspond of the earth have made this time when the nations of the earth have made the Bible the corneratone of their civil and religious governments why does not the great Power that set millions of worlds in motion and keeps them moving with an caactness that the most learned cannot comprehend, why does He not deal as directly with enlightened men as the Bible tells us He dealt with the ignorant men of the remote period when it was written? Does not the question force itself upon the human mind. Why does lie not extend equal consideration to the great minds that follow in His footsteps and keep His commandments at the present day? A single manifestation of His personal being maintenance would so strengthen the belief in the supernatural, that all the Hacckels and Delitasones would crease to find the Harriers and Delitarries would cease to find Hawkers Place March 14.

From the Longon Fruit had to notice the new 'Porages, which are grow-ing as is both and spindour I was rather reflected the start day to find notwithstanding this that Walters a treately Patrilles has come out for 1900 to understained one for ar scale have going old families left. In again of the growth of the precate Africa. But I am inclined to think that is much to find the attainment to these days for at to be the pages. the ariest place to home for it is in the page to place I be to home the black the black here he are the black and lange.

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